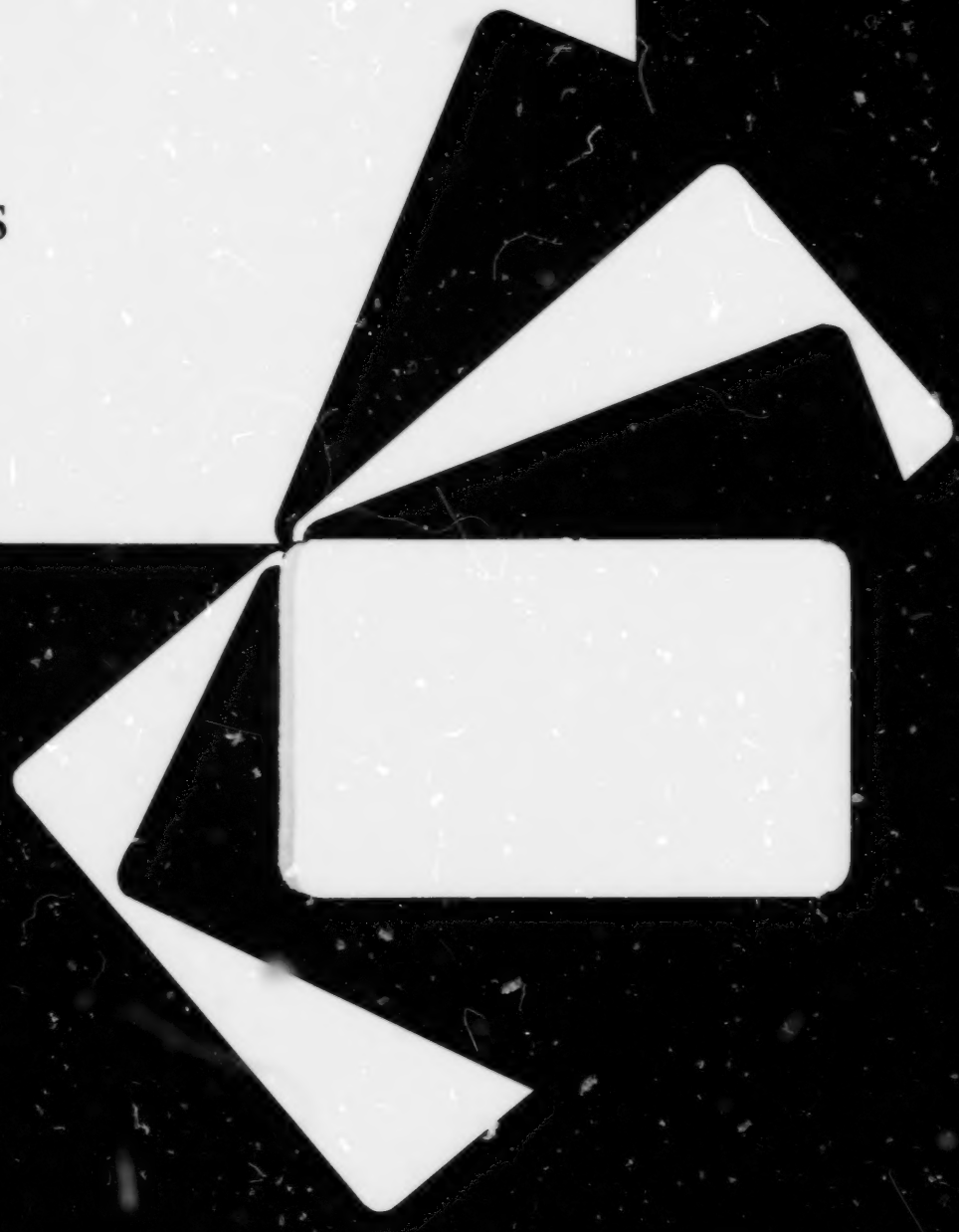
Programs Branch User Report



Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada

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DONALD J. BOURGEOIS

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLIC OPINION AND SOCIAL POLICY

1985-05

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This working paper is available in French. Ce document de travail est disponible en français.

Introduction

This annotated bibliography is intended as a tool for researchers and policy makers examining public opinion research and related social research with respect to the social policy field, including criminal justice policy.

The following research tools were used in the compilation of this bibliography: Abstract on Criminology and Penology; Abstract on Political Science; Bibliography of Political Administration and Political Science; Crime and Delinquency Abstracts; Criminal Justice Abstract; Criminological Bibliographica; Canadian Criminology Annotated Bibliography; Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice; Public Affairs Information Service; Public Policy and Futures Bibliography; Social Sciences and Humanities Index; Theses in Canadian Political Science; International Dissertations; University of Toronto Libraries Microcatalogue. These research tools were used for the years 1969 through to 1981 inclusive.

The collections of the John P. Robarts Research Library, University of Toronto, and the Library of the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto were used extensively in the preparation of the annotations. Scott Library, York University and the Dana Porter Arts Library, University of Waterloo were also used in the compilation of the bibliography.

The bibliography is divided into two parts. Part One is a selection of major articles and books on the topic of public opinions and public policy development.

The second part of the bibliography is a list and annotation of the relevant literature, published in the years 1969 through to and including 1981, on the use of public opinion and related social research in the social policy field. Part Two is subdivided into the following topic headings:

1) Social Research and Social Policy

   Conceptual

2) Social Research and Criminal Justice Policy

   Conceptual

3) Public Opinion Research

   Conceptual

4) Public Opinion Research and Social Policy

   Conceptual

5) Public Opinion Research asnd Criminal Justice Policy

   a) Conceptual
   b) Empirical

The sub-heading "Conceptual" refers to articles and books that discuss the technical, moral, and political issues involved in the use of public opinion research and related social research in the social policy field, whereas "Empirical" provides examples of public opinion research and related social research used in the criminal justice and social policy fields.

Donald J. Bourgeois

Toronto, March 1982

PART ONE: THE CORE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, Frank M. (1974) "Social Indicators of Perceived Life Quality", Social Indicators Research, 279-290.

Angrist, Shirley S. (1976) "Subjective Social Indicators for Urban Areas: How Useful for Policy?", Sociological Focus, 217-238.

Bennett, W.L. (1975) The Political Mind and the 5Political Environment: An Investigation of Public Opinion and Political Consciousness, Lexington: D.C. Heath.

Best, James J. (1973) Public Opinion Micro and Macro, Homewood: The Dorsey Press.

Bibby, Reginald W. (1981) "Crime and Punishment: A National Reading", Social Indicators Research 9, 1-13.

Biderman, Albert D. (1970) "Information, Intelligence, Enlightened Public Policy: Functions and Organization of Societal Feedback", Policy Sciences 1, 217-230.

Bogart, Leo. (1972) Silent Politics: Polls and the Awareness of Public Opinion, New York: John Wiley.

Brand, J. (1975) "The Politics of Social Indicators", British Journal of Sociology, 78-90.

Brunner, Ronald D. (1977) "An 'Intentional' Alternative to Public Opinion Research", American Journal of Political Science 21 (3), 435-64.

Campbell, Colin and Szablowski, G.J. (1979) The Super-Bureaucrats, Toronto: Macmillan

Campbell, Colin and Szablowski, G.J. (1977-1979) Interview Data Collected in Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and Switzerland, Toronto: York University.

Carley, Michael. (1981) "Political and Bureaucratic Dilemmas in Social Indicators for Policy Making", Social Indicators Research 9, 15-33.

Carley, Michael. (1980) Rational Techniques in Policy Analysis, London: Heinemann.

Cherns, A.B., Sinclair, R., and Jenkins, W.I. (eds.). (1972) Social Science and Government, Policies and Problems, London: Tavistock.

Clewett, Robert L. and Olson, Jerry C. (eds.). (1974) Social Indicators and Marketing, The Pennsylvania State University.

Coleman, James S. (1972) "Policy Research in the Social Sciences", Morristown: General Learning Press.

Coughlin, Richard M. (1980) Ideology, Public Opinion & Welfare Policy, Berkeley: University of California.

Cressey, Donald R. (1978) "Criminological Theory, Social Science, and the Repression of Crime", Criminology 16 (2), 171-191.

D'Agostino, Ralph B. (1975) "Social Indicators: A Statistician's View", Social Indicators Research 1, 459-484.

Davison, W. Phillips. (1972) "Public Opinion Research as Communication", Public Opinion Quarterly 36 (3), 311-322.

De Neufville, Judith I. (1975) Social Indicators and Public Policy, Amsterdam: Elsevier.

Edwards, George C. and Sharkansky, Ira. (1978) The Policy Predicament, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman.

Frank, James E. and Smith, Richard A. (1976) "Social Scientists in the Policy Process", Journal of Applied Behavioural Science 12, 104-117.

Groves, David L. and Kahalas, Harvey (1977) "Public Opinion Sampling as an Element in Resource Allocation Decisions", American Journal of Economics and Sociology 36 (4), 367-80.

Hennessy, Bernard C. (1975) Public Opinion, 3rd ed., Northscituate: Duxbury.

Hindelang, Michael J. (1974) "Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics", Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 11 (2), 101-116.

Inglehart, Ronald (1970) "Public Opinion and Regional Integration", International Organization 24 (4), 764-795.

Key, V.O. (1967) Public Opinion and American Democracy, New York: Knopf.

Klein, Rudolf (1971) "The Case for Elitism: Public Opinion and Public Policy", Political Quarterly 45 (4), 406-417.

Knorr, Karin (1977) "Policy-Makers' Use of Social Science Knowledge: Symbolic or Instrumental?", in Weiss, Carol H. (ed.), Using Social Research in Public Policy Making, Lexington: D.C. Heath.

Knox, Paul L. (1976) "Social Well-Being and North Sea Oil: An Application of Subjective Social Indicators", Regional Studies 10 (4), 423-432.

Lindblom, Charles E. and Cohen, David K. (1979) Usable Knowledge: Social Science and Social Problem Solving, New Haven: Yale University Press.

Luttberg, Norman R. (1968) Public Opinion and Public Policy, Homewood: Dorsey.

Michalos, Alex C. (1980) North American Social Report, vols. 1 and 2, Dordrecht: D. Reidel.

Newman, Graeme R. and Trilling, Carol (1975) "Public Perceptions of Criminal Behavior", Criminal Justice and Behavior 2 (3), 217-236.

Privy Council Office (1981) The Policy and Expenditure Management System, Ottawa: Government of Canada.

Platt, Jennifer (1972) "Survey Data and Social Policy", British Journal of Sociology 23 (1), 77-92.

Policy Studies Review Annual, vol. 1 (1977), vol. 2 (1978), vol. 3 (1979), vol. 4 (1980), vol. 5 (1981), Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

Rein, Martin. (1980) "Methodology for the Study of the Interplay between Social Studies and Social Policy", International Social Science Journal 32 (2), 361-368.

Rein, Martin and White, Sheldon H. (1977) "Can Policy Research Help Policy?", The Public Interest 49, 119-136.

Robinson, John P., Rusk, J.G., and Head, K.B. (1968) Measures of Political Attitudes, Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan.

Shaw, Ian (1976) "Consumer Opinion and Social Policy", Journal of Social Policy 5 (1), 19-32.

Szablowski, G.J. (1977) "New Roles for Voluntary Organizations in the Criminal Justice Field: Possibilities for Effective Political Participation", in Task Force on the Role of the Private Sector in Criminal Justice, Community Involvement in Criminal Justice, vol. 1, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

_____ (1977a) "The Optimal Policy-Making System: Implications for the Canadian Political Process", in Hockin, T.A. (ed.), Apex of Power, Toronto: Prentice-Hall, 2nd ed.

_____ (1975) "Policy-Making and Cabinet: Recent Organizational Engineering at Queen's Park" in MacDonald, D.C. (ed.), Government and Politics of Ontario, Toronto: Macmillan.

_____ (1975a) "Justice as a Policy Field in the Government of Ontario", prepared for the Provincial Secretariat for Justice, Toronto (unpublished).

_____ (1973) "The Prime Minister as Symbol--A Rejoinder", Canadian Journal of Political Science 6, 519.

_____ (1972) The Public Bureaucracy and the Possibility of Citizen Involvement in the Government of Ontario, COGP working paper, Toronto: Queen's Printer.

Tull, Donald S. and Albaum, Gerald S. (1973) Survey Research: A Decisional Approach, New York: Intext.

Van Loon, R. (1981) "Stop the Music: The Current Policy and Expenditure Management System in Ottawa", Canadian Public Administration 24 (2), 175-199.

Weiss, Carol H. (1977) "Research for Policy's Sake: The Enlightenment Function of Social Research", Policy Analysis 3 (4), 531-546.

_____ (1977a) (ed.), Using Social Research in Public Policy Making, Lexington: D.C. Heath.

_____ (1980) Social Science Research and Decision-Making, New York: Columbia University Press.

White, Mervin F. and Menke, Ben A. (1978) "A Critical Analysis of Surveys on Public Opinions Toward Police Agencies", Journal of Police Science and Administration 6 (2), 204-218.

PART TWO: THE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
1) SOCIAL RESEARCH AND SOCIAL POLICY

Conceptual

Andrzyewski, Stanislaw. Social science as sorcery London: André Deutsch Limited, 1972.

The scientific study of human behaviour, while having some value and has produced some useful knowledge is an equivalent of sorcery. Social science research will not produce the great leap forward expected of it, as occurred in the natural sciences. Human relations are not capable of generalisation, which is essential for social sciences.

Arrow, Kenneth J. et al. Applied research for social policy: the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany compared. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Abt Associates, Inc., 1979.

Proceedings of a conference in November 1977, including papers on the influence of social science research on policy decisions, suggestions for better contribution to decision-making and implementation, and methods "to improve the scientific quality, policy relevance, and transferability of the findings of applied social research" in the social policy field.

Atkinson, Thomas, et al. Canadian social science data catalog. Downsview, Ontario: York University The Institute for Behaviourial Research, A76.

Detailed index to the contents of the Institute's Data Bank, Key-Word-In-Context Index, Principal Investigator Index, Title of Study Index, Geographic Index, and Summary Description of IBR Data Holdings.

Barnes, John A. The ethics of inquiry in social sciences. Delhi, India: Oxford University Press, 1977.

A discussion of the ethical dilemnas in the social sciences, the social scientist's responsibilities to the subject of his research, society as a whole and his own integrity as a scientist committed to the search for knowledge.

Beck, Richard A. and Peter H. Possi. "Doing good or worse: evaluation research politically re-examined". Soc Probl 23 (1976): 337-349.

The authors argue that it is impossible for a social scientist to remain neutral vis-a-vis social problems and evaluations of social programs. The social scientist must think through the political consequences of ideological positions and biases of the policy maker.

Brand, J. "The politics of social indicators". Br J Sociol 26(1) (1975): 78-90.

A discussion of two aspects of social indicators: (a) the need for a clear idea of the relation of social indicators to policy goals; and (b) the uses of social indicators by a political organisation for goals which may have little to do with the domain of the indicator.

Bunber, Douglas R. "Organizing to link social science with public policy making". Pub Admin Rev 38(3) (1978): 223-232.

A discussion of the linkage between social science and government. The author suggests "a framework for referencing knowledge in policy planning" and examines the structural barriers to the creation and maintenance of cross-community relations.

Carley, Michael. "Political and bureaucratic dilemmas in social indicators for policy making". Soc Ind 9(1) (1981): 15-33.

An identification of a variety of political and bureaucratic constraints on the use of social indicators in policy making, including abuse, misuse, quantification and value-weighing. Basic elements of value-conflict, bureaucratic maintenance and analytic rationality of the policy making process and activities of the policy maker are then related to social indicator research. Methods for overcoming those constraints are discussed.

Cherns, A.B. "Models for the use of research". Human Relations 25(1) (1972): 25-33.

Models for the use of social science research in the policy-making process are presented.

Cherns, A.B. Social science and government: policies and problems London: Tavistock Publications, 1972.

A collection of conference papers examining several issues related to social science and public policy, including the functions and roles of the social sciences, and the relationship of the social sciences with public policy.

Denzin, Norman (editor). Values of social sciences. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books, 1973.

A reader reflecting "the continuing commitments of social scientists to analyse the underlying values, ideologies and societal implications of doing sociology in the 1970s". Editor argues that social scientists must adopt a more critical and self-analytic view of their work if it is to be

of any value to society. Articles of interest include the Introduction - Politics and Promises: the values of social sciences, (Denzin); Intellectual Strategies and Research tactics (Raymond W. Mark); Computing polls and public opinion: some puzzles and paradoxes (Robert P. Abelson); Deception in Social Research (Herbert C. Kelman); Where sociologists have failed (Herbert Gans); The Politics of Information (Melvin M. Webber); the Life and death of Project Camelot (Irving Louis Horowitz).

Drewnowski, J. "Practical significance of social information" - Ann Am Ac 393 (1971): 82-91.

The author discusses two practical questions - what kind of information on social matters is most urgently required and why?

Dror, I. "Prolegmena to policy sciences". Policy Sciences 1(1) (1970): 135-150.

Policy sciences is a new supradiscipline that involves a scientific revolution in research, teaching, and professional activities. It constitutes a major effort to reconstruct the role of intellectualism and rationality in human affairs as they relate to policy making.

Etzioni, I. and C.W. Lehman. "Some dangers in 'valid' social measures" pages 45-67 in Gross, (editor) Social intelligence for America's future, Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1969.

The use of social data and problems therewith.

Fennessey, James. "Some problems and possibilities in policy - related social research" Soc Sci Res 1(4) (1972): 359-393.

Concern with the role of the social scientist in the policy process has resulted in several normative models of participation, three of which are examined in this article. The authors conclude that all three models fail to account fully for the political nature of the policy process. Social scientists must pay attention to the conditions under which their knowledge is demanded. A particular model is appropriate for only certain conditions.

Franks, James E. and Richard A. Smith. "Social scientists in the policy process" - J App Beh 12(1) (1976): 104-117.

The dialogue in the sociology discipline about policy research is mis-directed in its uncritical use of an existing and familiar social science tradition. This mis-direction has resulted in the data-handling capabilities of sociologists outrunning their concept-handling capabilities. The author recommends that social Bayesianism be adopted as a framework for social policy research.

Frankel, Charles (editor). Controversy and decisions: the social sciences and public policy. Beverly Hills: Russell Sage Publications, 1976.

An exploration of the social scientist in a political environment and his problems as an impartial enquirer into the values held by others. See especially "The role of values in social science research", (Nicholas Rescher).

Goodwin, L. "Bridging the gap between social research and public policy: welfare a case in point". J App Beh 9(1) (1973): 89-114.

The author suggests a method of social research on national problems which bridge the gap between social science and social practice. The method combines the generation of knowledge with the evolution of public policy into a single research design that focuses upon problems, perceived by "significant persons" in social systems as threats to their goals and beliefs.

Goodwin, L. Can social science help resolve national problems? Welfare, a case in point. New York: The Free Press, 1975.

An exploration of how social scientific enterprise can better facilitate both antional problem-solving and the advancement of knowledge about social process. The author concludes that berore social science can be useful, a broader basis for social scientific effort is necessary so as to provide a model. Welfare policies and programs are examined in light of an "action model".

Goodwin, L. "On making social research relevant to public policy and national problem solving". Am Psych 26(5) (1971): 431-442.

The author proposes a conceptual framework to make "social scientific endeavour" more relevant to governmental efforts to resolve national problems equitably.

Goodwin, L. and J. Tu. "The social psychological basis for public acceptance of the social security system: the role for social research in public policy formation". Am Psych 30(9) (1975): 875-883.

A discussion of the reasons for the paucity of social psychological research by academically-based social scientists with respect to social security programs.

Great Britain. Office of Population, Census and Surveys, Social Survey Division. Developmental study in Glasgow.

An examination of the developent of concepts and attitudes related to alcohol among children in Glasgow, Scotland. The authors argue that an understanding of early development in this area may be crucial for health education aimed at controlling alcohol abuse.

Gustavsen, Bjorn. "Legal administrative reforms and the role of social research". Acta Sociologica 23(3-19 No.1) (1980).

New models encompassing greater active participation by social scientists are necessary if social research is to have an impact upon political authorities.

Horowitz, Irving Louis (editor). The rise and fall of Project Camelot: studies in the relationship between social science and practical policies. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1967.

A discussion of the vital connections between social science and policy, public findings and secret data, the myths of society and the facts of sociology, objectivity and commitment. The text contains seventeen articles focused upon the Project Camelot experience in the United States in the 1960s.

Horowitz, Irving Louis (editor). Contrasting policy: dialogue with social scientists in the national political arena. New York: Praeger Special Studies, Praeger Publishers, 1979.

Interviews with twelve social scientists, academic and policy-makers, with respect to the role of the social scientist and of social science research in the policy-making process. The editor's thesis is a qualitative change in social science has occurred ir the 1970s and, therefore, a careful analysis of its new contours is required.

Horowitz, Irving Louis and James Everett Katz. Social science and public policy in the United States. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1975.

A study of the linkage of social science with policy efforts in a post-industrial economy, emphasising the problems faced by social science - openness, publicity, legitimisation, reward, work ambiance, funding, information, dissemination, and implementation.

Horowitz, Irving Louis. The use and misuse of social science: behavioria! research and policy making. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1975.

A reader on social science and policy making divided into two parts - the theory of social policy and the practice of social policy. Of

particular interest are the Introduction (Horowitz) and Social Science for social policy" (Herbert J. Gans,) which provide a general discussion of the role of social science in the formulation of social policy and the problems of adapting the social sciences to social policy.

Kamarovsky, Mirra (editor). Sociology and public policy: the case of Presidential Commissions. New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, 1975.

Case histories and discussions on the use of sociology in Presidential Commissions.

Lasswell, Harold Dwight. Preview of policy sciences. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Company, 1971.

An update of the 1951 work, The Policy Sciences (see below) which examined developments in policy sciences. Lasswell studies two aspects - the policy process and the professional in the policy process.

Lazarfeld, Paul Felix. Introduction to applied sociology. New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, 1975.

A study of the relation between sociology and the world of practical affairs."

Lerner, Allan W. The politics of decision-making: strategy, co-operation and conflict. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1976.

A study of "the impact of nominally apolitical experts in decision-making politics" and what variables, such as role, personality, and organizational, affect the "negotiating behaviour of experts, vis-a-vis politicos".

Lerner, D. and H.D. Lasswell. The policy sciences: recent developments in scope and method. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1951.

A classic examination of the policy-making and policy-executing processes and their use of social science research. The emphasises are upon the basic problems of the adjustment of man in society and the clarification of goal values. The ultimate goal is the realisation of human dignity in theory and fact by providing the knowledge necessary for the improvement of the practice of democracy. Public opinion research is an important source of sociologial statistics, a fundamental research tool used to cope with the problems in society on an integrated rather than a segmented basis.

Lindblom, Charles E. and David K. Cohen. Usable Knowledge: social science and social problem solving. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979.

Identification of the obstacles to better use of social science by policy makers in the resolution of social problems. The phenomenon investigated is the professional social inquiry (PSI) and its role in social problem solving. PSI is broader than academic social science including, for example, public opinion research. PSI does not extend a theory of causation of social phenomena but its methodology is owed to social science and is carried out by professionals.

Lynn, Laurence E. "Policy relevant social research: what does it look like?" Evaluation Studies Rev Ann 2 (1977): 63-76.

Author proposes a set of criteria to be used in determining what is and is not "policy relevant social research", given policy's "moving target" reality.

Lyons, Gene Mackin. Uneasy partnership. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1969.

A discussion of the role of social science and social science research in the public policy process, within context of the historical development in the 20th century of the United States federal government.

Lyons, Gene. Social research and public policy; The Dartmouth/OECD Conference. Hanover, N.H.: The Public Affairs Centre, Dartmouth College, 1975.

Conference papers reviewing the American experience in the use of social sciences in the formulation of public policy. Part One is an overview of the development of social science and public policy making. Parts two and three focus on the analysis of information and a conceptual basis for policies and programs.

Macrae, Duncan. Social function of social science. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976.

A discussion of the role of academic social scientists in society. Author argues that social scientists should be guided by ethical criteria, i.e. the development of a value system and alternatives. Focus is upon the conflict between expertise and popular rule.

Matejko, Alexander J. The social technology of applied research. Meerut - 2, India: Sadhna Prakashan, 1975.

A study of the relationship between the people who promote research and people who should utilize its results, based upon author's experience in Alberta in the early 1970s.

Mayer, Robert R. and Ernest Greenwood. Design of social policy research. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1980.

A guide for designing policy investigations and policy research, including a conceptual framework of planning and policy making processes.

Miller, Delbert C. Handbook of research design and social measurement (3rd edition). New York: David McKay, 1977.

A useful "checklist" for the preparation of a good research design.

Nagel, Stuart S. (editor). Practical studies and the social sciences. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1975.

A discussion of the role of different social sciences in the study of policies.

Nejelski, Paul (editor). Social research in conflict with laws and ethics. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976.

Conference papers on the conflict of social policy research with law and ethics. Focus is upon the issue of privacy versus the right to information.

Organisation for Economic and Cultural Development. Social sciences in policy making. Paris: O.E.C.D., 1979.

The primary focus of this Report "is upon policy and the implication for government of the utilisation of social science knowledge in society." Argues that the social sciences are not simply instruments for administrative management or limited to the development of social policy. Discussion of the role of social sciences in society and the nature and scope of the policy process which result in governmental structures and practices that affect the utilisation of social science information.

Orlans, H. "Political uses of social research". Ann Am Ac 394 (1971): 28-35.

Author argues that several kinds of politics (i.e., personal, professional, tactical, and party) influence the behaviour of social scientists in their interpretation of facts and information.

Policy Studies Annual Review. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1977 to present

An anthology of the literature on various aspects of "policy studies" in an annual review edited by a different social scientist each year. The emphasis is upon "determining the causes or effects of alternative public policies."

Redford, Emmette Shelburn. Democracy in the administrative state. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969.

A reconciliation of the practice of effective democracy with the positive and energetic public administration required by the modern state.

Rein, Martin and Sheldon H. White. "Can policy research help policy?" Pub Int 49 (1977): 119-136.

The authors argue that policy research has not nor will it fulfill some people's ambitions for it. A major problem is the erosion of responsibility and credibility of both the researcher and the policy maker. Research can be useful in defining the problems but it often has undesired effects upon the policy process.

Rein, Martin. Social science and public policy. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books Ltd., 1976.

Seven essays about the relationship between empirical research and social science theory, and the development, implementation and assessment of public policies. Emphasis is placed upon the "inherent cognitive and methodological criteria social scientists ...apply to the conduct of policy-oriented research".

Reynolds, Paul D. Ethical dilemmas and social science research. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1979.

An overview of the major moral dilemnas associated with social science research. Issues examined include the use of human participants in research and the social scientist's role in society and his or her ability to affect the practical application of scientific knowledge.

Schorr, Alvin L. "Family values and public policy: venture in prediction and prescription". J Soc Pol 1(1)(1972): 33-43.

An examination of the role of family values, in the public policy process with respect to income redistribution.

Scott, Robert and Arnold R. Shore. Why sociology does not apply: a study of the use of sociology in public policy. Amsterdam: Elsevier - North, 1979.

A critique of "policy relevant" research in sociology, arguing that it is neither applicable nor useful for policy making. Sociology has not been successful in aiding national policy because governments are not receptive to sociological studies. The authors conclude that sociologists should either do research of a disciplinary interest or research dictated by the social policy issue.

Sjoberg, Gideon (editor). Ethics, politics and social research. Cambridge,
Massachusetts: Schenkman Publishing Company Limited, 1967.

A collection of essays on the status, power and moral dimensions of the role of the social scientist in modern societies.

Tiperman, M. "Science, technology and public policy making: analytical framework". Bureaucrat 6(3) (1977): 86-90.

Argues that political scientists should examine the substantive field of science and technology policy making.

Walker, Thomas G. "Microanalytic approaches to political decision making: methodological issues and research strategies". Am Beh Sci 20(1) (1976): 93-110.

An approach to an "interdisciplinary union of social psychology and political science" for the study of political decision-making.

Weiss, Carol and Michael J. Bucuvalas. Using social research in public policy making. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1977.

The reader's focus is on when, how and where social science research has an effect upon policy making. The arguments against a role for social science in the policy making process are themselves, based upon political values. The essays examine the role of the social scientist and social science research by discipline and policy field, by decision-maker and client.

Williams, Walter. "Capacity of social science organisations to perform large-scale evaluative research in support of social policy making". Urban Affairs Q 7(1972): 431-472.

A discussion of the four issues involved in multi-disciplinary research - the complexity of the undertakings, scheduling, involvement of the organisation in political controversy, and organisational problems.

2) SOCIAL RESEARCH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Conceptual

Cressey, Donald R. "Criminological theory, social science and the repression of crime". Criminology 16(2) (1978): 171-191.

A discussion and criticism of the evolution of criminology during the 1970's and its emphasis upon "repression". Author advises criminologists not to "abandon science to become policy advisors in this repressive war on crime" nor "to retreat into broad intellectualizing".

Fox, Richard George. Research guide to criminology materials. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology, 1977.

A listing of abstracts and indexes on criminological and related materials, periodicals, and government publications for Canada, New Zealand, United States, Great Britain and Australia.

Shearing, Clifford D. et al. Policing in Canada; a bibliography. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1979.

An annotated bibliography on the police in Canada, organised by subject - includes several references on public attitudes towards the police.

Tassé, R. "The role of social science in crime and delinquency policy". Can Pub Admin 19(2) (1976): 267-278.

A review of the application of social science to crime and delinquency policy in Canada, with suggestions for improving the interface between social science and social policy.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute. Criminological research and decision-making: studies on the influence of criminological research on criminal policy in the Netherlands and Finland. Rome: UNSDRI, 1974.

Interesting "pilot studies" on the impact of scientific research on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders on social defence policy, and operations in the Netherlands and Finland. A discussion of criminological research's influence on policy, at what stage in the policy-making process, and reasons for its limitations.

Whitehorse, Jack E. A police bibliography. New York: Ams Press, Inc., 1980.

A bibliography on police and law enforcements, including six pages of reference with respect to "citizen attitudes" towards the police and law enforcement.

Wilkins, Leslie T. Social policy action and research: studies in social deviance. London: Social Science Paperbacks, 1967.

Author proposes a general theory of deviance as a framework to evaluate social action. Author's purpose is to improve communication between social scientists and administrators in applying the techniques of social research to the needs of decision-making and social action.

Wright, Burton et al. Criminal justice and social justice. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1978.

A textbook on the relationship between criminal justice and the social sciences. See in particular "criminal justice and the social sciences: An introduction", pages 5-36; "Political science and criminal justice", pages 313-372.

3) PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH

Conceptual

Andrews Frank M. and Stephen B. Withers. "Developing measures of perceived life quality". Soc Ind (3) (1973).

A discussion of the use of perceived quality of life measurements to the social policy-making for the long term.

Andrews Frank M. "Social indicators and socio-economic development". J Dev Areas 8(1) (1973): 3-12.

A review of the characteristics of the social indicator movement, its activities, and its contribution to world wide socio-economic development.

Bauer, Raymond A. (editor). Social indicators. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1973.

Five essays on the formation, use and limitations of social indicators. The role of the social indicator is to aid in the assessment of where society stands and is going with respect to its values and goals, and to evaluate specific programs and their impact. Public opinion is discussed in passim but especially in Chapter Five, "Problems of organizational feedback processes" by Robert A. Rosenthal and Robert J. Weiss.

Berelson, Bernard and Morris Janowitz. Research in public opinion and communications (Second edition). New York: The Free Press, 1966.

A broad synethesis of the literature on public opinion, from theoretical or conceptual analysis to the application of research methodologies to substantive problems. The text includes three articles on the effect of public opinion on public policy: A.V. Dicey on inter-relations between law and public opinion, a discussion by V.O. Key, Jr. on a framework for understanding the effect, and Bernard C. Cohen on the role of the mass media.

Birch, A.L. "Public opinion surveys as guides to public policy and spending". Soc Ind 7(1-4) (1979): 299-311.

All public opinion survey results are biased by unavoidable implicit weighing of preferences arising from the survey technique used.

Brunner, Ronald O. "An 'intentional' alternative to public opinion research". Am J Pol Sci 21(3) (1977): 435-464.

An examination of the science of public opinion measurement from two contrasting approaches, each grounded in a different tradition in the philosophy of social science - the conventional approach which assumes that the complexity of human behaviour can be captured on causal or probability covering laws, and, the less conventional approach that considers an individual or group to be motivated or goal-directed. The importance of the difference is that the scientific study of public opinion and mass communication should have something to say about clarifying and realising the aims of a democratic society. We need to understand how the two traditions can influence the results of a survey and its use in the improvement of policy decisions.

Brusegai, D.A. "Social Indicators 1976 and Perspective Canada II - Elixirs of reason or sleep". Ann Am Ac Pol 435 (1978): 268-276.

A discussion of the weaknesses in two social indicators reports, Social Indicators, 1976 and Perspectives Canada II, including the difficulties in interpreting attitudinal data.

Canadian Council on Social Development. Social Indicators. Ottawa: CCSD, 1972.

Seminar proceedings on the philosophical, conceptual, and methodological problems of "social accounts" and the concerns with respect to issues, such as the values that underlie the collection of information or the potential for misuse of the information by power groups in society, including policy decision-makers.

Chandler, William M. and A. Marsh. "Problem of indicator formation in comparative research" - Comp Pol Stud 7(1) (1974): 26-46.

A discussion on the limitations to the inter-changeability of social indicators, both cross-culturally and beyond the researcher's implicit or explicit model. The authors suggest some methods to decrease the problems.

Clewett, Robert L. and Jerry C. Olsen. Social indicators and marketing. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University, 1974.

Selected conference papers concerning social indicators and their use in marketing and issues for businessmen. Daniel Yankelovich discusses the differences between opinion polls and social indicators in one article.

D'agostino, R.R.. "Social indicators - statistician view". Soc Ind 1(4) (1974): 459-484.

A statistician examines social indicators and four inter-related problem areas - the purpose for which its desirable to have social indicators; what data should be collected to achieve those purposes; how to collect that data; and how collected data should be handled and analysed.

David, H. "Social indicators and technical assessment". Futures 7(2) (1973).

A discussion of the potential role of social indicators as a "social technology".

de Neufville, Judith Innes. Social indicators and public policy: interactive processes of design and application. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1975.

A monograph on the design of indicators useful to policy and the processes to make better use of information. The focus is upon quantitative measures and their role in public policy-making. The first part of the monograph is concerned with the technical issues of data collection and the structure of data whereas the second part examines the contexts for the use of indicators, both pre-policy and policy, the politisation of data, and the policy implications. Extensive discussion of crime social indicators and public opinion.

Firestone, Joseph M. "Developments of social indicators from content analysts to social documents". Policy Sciences 3(2) (1972): 249-263.

The author argues that for social indicators to be effective in policy, they must include the "mental" side of life, i.e. "to incorporate the cultural and group psychological aspects of social behaviour". The author contrasts survey research and analysis as a better way of obtaining the "social indicator of the psychocultural aspects of society".

Fox, Karl August. Social indicators and social theory: elements of an operational system. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1974.

The author argues for standardised data systems of social indicators to facilitate the development of mathematical models, variables could be entered into the model so as to predict the consequences of alternate policy choices.

Galnoor, A. "Social information for what?" Ann Am Ac 393 (1970): 1-19.

An examination of the usefulness of social indicators as information on specific problems in developing countries.

Gilmartin, Kevin J. et al. Annotated bibliography of current literature on social indicators. New York: Garland Publishing Company, 1979.

Designed as a supplement to Wilcox's Social Indicators and Societal Monitoring (see below).

Giradea, C. "Social introduction". Soc Sci Inform 11(3-4) (1972): 189-202, 229-249.

A discussion of the development of the social indicator movement in the United States and France.

Henderson, D.W. Social indicators: a rationale and research framework. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.

The author develops a workable conceptual framework for the use of social indicators within the policy-making process.

Henriot, Peter J. Political aspects of social indicators: implications for research. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1972.

A discussion of the political aspects (widely defined), of social indicators with a view to suggesting research implications.

Jones, M.R. "Time use auditing - approach to validating social indicators". Soc Ind 4(3) (1977): 289-315.

A discussion of the difference between the objective (quality of life) and subjective (intrinsic value) social indicators and the conceptual bases for their measurements.

Katz, David et al. Public opinion and propoganda: a book of readings edited for the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1954.

A broad anthology of articles on the definition of public opinions and its role in a democracy, and the governmental structure and process.

Klages, Helmut. "Assessment of the attempt at a system of social indicators". Policy Sciences 4(3) (1973): 249-261.

A systematic assessment of the early attempts at the development of a comprehensive system of social indicators.

Knoke, N. "Using social indicators to forecast partisan alignments in Congressional and election years". Soc Ind 7(1) (1979): 47-62.

An empirical study and analysis of the hypothesis "that forecasting equations are useful for anticipating, future trends for planning future research, and for assessing whether an unusual event is manifesting itself or alternatively whether a certain trend in public opinion is to be expected from normal processes".

Kuklinski, J.H. "Constituency opinion: test of a surrogate model". Pub Opins Q 41(1) (1977): 34-40.

A technical study of the linearity and addivity assumptions of the surrogate model to prove that surrogate models are inappropriate to measure collective public opinions for policy-related research.

Land, Kenneth C. and Seymour Spilerman. Social indicator models. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975.

A systematic attempt to focus upon the "interrelationship among social indicators". Some discussions of subjective or attitudinal social indicators.

Land, Kenneth C. "How to define social indicators". Rev fran soc 12(4) (1970): 569-577.

A rebuttal to criticism that social indicators are not useful in the policy-making process.

Land, Kenneth C. "Definition of social indicators". Am Sociol 6(4) (1971): 322-325.

A definition of social indicators with a view to establish a system of social indicators.

Lazarfeld, Paul Felix et al. Uses of sociology. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1967.

A collection of essays on the uses of sociology in different levels of endeavour. Some discussion of public opinion survey techniques developed by sociologists.

Leggatt, Timothy (editor). Sociological theory and survey research: institutional change and social policy in Great Britain. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1974.

A reader with the aims of stimulating the application of sociological

theory to the analysis of survey research and to examine specific contributions of survey research to sociological theory. The editor argues that an admixture of sociological theory to survey research would enrich social policy-making.

Leidman, David. "Social indicators and social reporting". Ann Am Ac 435 (1978): 1-22.

A review of the evolution of social indicators and social reporting with a brief discussion of public opinion data.

Lippman, Walter. Public opinion. New York: Penguin books, 1921.

A seminal work on the study of the formation of "public opinion".

Lipset, Seymour Martin. "The wavering polls". Pub Int 43 (1976): 70-89.

A discussion of the problems and limitations of public opinion polling, such as technique caused variations, volatility of public opinion and procedural difficulties. "The problem basically is that public attitudes towards a given issue are usually too complex to be summed up by the responses to one or two questions".

McIntosh, W.A. "Theoretical issues and social indicators - special processes approach'. Policy Sciences 8(3) (1977): 245-267.

A theoretical base for the use of social indicators to measure changes on the structural components of society. Author discusses the uses and limitations of social indicators to policy-makers.

McKinney, Michael W. "Political attitude and opinion structures among mass public: an empirical analysis". Ph.D., Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1973.

A critical study of "opinion structuring" and the methodologies used by political scientists to uncover structures of attitudes and opinions.

Nimmo, Daniel D. and Charles M. Bonjean (editors). Political attitudes and public opinion. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1972.

A reader examining political attitudes and public opinions from a multi-disciplinary approach reflecting the concern, research and findings of political scientists and sociologists. Thirty six articles divided into five topics - basic concepts and methods; attitude formation and development; political attitudes and the problem of consistency; the distribution of attitudes and opinions; attitudes and opinions as independent variables.

Ogle, Marbury Bladen Jr. Public opinion and political dynamics. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1950.

A study of the nature of public opinion and its role in democratic and other societies. The first part of the text analyses the relation of opinions to government and examines the major forces which affect opinion formation. Part two is concerned with the dissemination and measurement of public opinion.

Peterson, J.L. "United States social indicator reports in critical perspective". Int Soc Sci 31(3) (1977): 521-538.

A brief discussion of the development of social indicator reporting programs in the United States. Raynauld, André. "Social indicators: the need for a broader socio-economic framework". Can Pub Adm 18(2) (1975): 91-103.

A conceptual discussion of the role of four types of social indicators - selected social statistics, social accounting measures, measures of attitudes and perceptions, variables in models of various aspects of the social system - and their potential benefits.

Seidman, David. "Simulation of public opinion: a caveat". Pub Opin Q 39(3) (1975): 331-342.

The author warns that simulated models are not appropriate methods to determine the importance of public opinion at the state level and for policy development.

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernett and Howard E. Freeman. "Notes on social indicators: promise and potential", Policy Sciences 1(1) (1976): 97-110.

The concept of social indicators is diffuse and its utility has been exaggerated. A more proper conceptual view of social indicators is proposed.

Shonfield, Andrew and Stella Shaw. Social indicators and social policy. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1972.

A collection of papers from a conference on social indicators and their use in social policy making. Topics include conceptual structure of social indicators and the integration of social indicators into the political market.

Sonquist, John and William Dun Kulberg. Survey and opinion research. Englewoods, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1977.

A handbook on the use of computers to prepare survey material for use by policy analysts and decision-makers.

Stoltehe, V. "Social indicators and perceived quality of life". Soc Ind 1(1) (1973): 1-26.

Development of the measurements of perceived quality of life is discussed.

Stouffer, Samuel Andrew. (Introduction by Paul Felix Lagarfeld). Social research to test ideas: selected writings of Samuel A. Stouffer. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962.

In part, a discussion of the problems faced by sociologists in using public opinion research.

Strumpel, Burkhard (editor). Economic means for human needs: social indicators of well-being and discontent. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1976.

An examination of the structure of economic well-being both in its objective aspects and with respect to perceived economic situations.

Trapman, J.E. "Social meaning and social indicators". Sci Ind 3(3-4) (1976): 373-395.

A discussion of the need for a theoretical formulation of social indicators. A meaningful analysis of what is often too much data requires a careful conceptual understanding of the variables and their interrelations. The conceptual investigation is useful as a theoritical base for considering the next empirical step and aids in the verification of the social indicators used in the policy process.

Vollrath, Ernst. "That all governments rest on opinion". Soc Res 43(1)(1976): 46-61.

The author argues that American political thought focused on creating institutions that would be responsive to public opinion.

Walker, Edmund E. et al. Readings in American public opinion. New York: American Book Company, 1968.

A reader on public opinion divided into nine sections. Sections one and nine - "The nature of public opinion" and, "Opinion, policy and democracy" are of interest.

Wilcox, Leslie O. et al. "Social indicators: recent and selected bibliography". Soc Inq 42(4) (1972): 37-50.

A review of the "social indicator movement".

Wilcox, Leslie O. et al. Social indicators and social monitoring: an annotated bibliography. Amsterdam: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, 1972.

An annotated bibliography of the literature "pertaining both directly and indirectly to current social indicator research".

Wolfe, Morris. "Opinion surveys: hidden dangers". Sat N 93(6) (1978): 19-20.

Superficial discussion of the technical problems with respect to public opinion polls on political preferences.

Zapf, W. "Social indicators - prospects for a social accounting system". Soc Sci Inform 11(3) (1971): 243-279.

Highly industrialized societies require qualitatively new information systems - social indicators, and a social accounting system - if they are to direct their own evolution. The author discusses the stages of development, methodological and political contexts of social reporting, technical and substantive problems related to the elaboration of social reports, and a long range plan for the institutionalisation of social accounting systems.

Zapf, W. "Applied social reporting - social indicators system for West German society". Soc Ind 6(4) (1978): 397-429.

A paper on a proposed system of social indicators. Author states that "subjective" indicators require greater research.

4) PUBLIC OPINION AND SOCIAL POLICY

Conceptual

Abrams, M. "Social indicators and social equity". New Soc 22(529) (1971): 454-455.

A brief illustration of the pitfalls in the use of social indicators and public opinion polls to determine social equity standards. Author concludes though, that there is a need for subjective or "soft" indicators.

Anqrist, Shirley S. "Subjective social indicators for urban areas: how useful for policy". Social Focus 9(3)(1974): 217-231.

The role of the citizenry in a democratic society must be defined before subjective social indicators can be used effectively in the policy process. Better information on why and how people perceive or fail to perceive delivery of government services is required. The author concludes that there is a danger of "servicing certain interests" rather than be concerned with the "quality of services delivered".

Anqrist, Shirley S. "Social indicators and urban policy analysis". Socio-econ 16(5) (1978): 193-198

A system framework for establishing local policy and evaluating the impact of policy variables, performance variables, state variables, citizen behaviour, and citizen perception upon the policy decision.

Bennett, W. Lance. The political mind and the political environment: an investigation of public opinion and political consciousness. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975.

A monograph on the services, meanings and organising principles which underlie political attitudes and public opinions. The author is concerned with developing a theory of political consciousness so as to provide an insight into the public mind. Second, the author examines the implication for democracy of the interface between the political orientations of the public and the type of political image constructed by elites for public considerations. The author's purpose is to locate the method of raising the level of citizen consciousness and of heightening the democratic spirit of mass politics in the United States.

Best, James J. Public opinion: micro and macro. Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1973.

An examination and definition of public opinion from the individual level to the distribution of public opinion. The process by which public opinion is fed into the policy-making process is studied. The author concludes that the danger to democratic political systems is not that public opinion will control the policy-making process, but that those with opinions are not able to express themselves.

Bielerman, A.O. "Information, intelligence, enlightened public policy: functions and organisation of societal feedback". Policy Sciences 1(2) (1976): 217-230.

Social statistics that are useful as social indicators, at one level of government, such as program administration, are not necessarily applicable to the formation of broad social policy.

Bogart, Leo. Silent politics: polls and the awareness of public opinion. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1972.

Public opinion polls have introduced into the political process the notion of an independent criteria of legitimacy in the conduct of government. The author examines the interrelation between the politician and the polls, which reflect both a feedback on previous decisions and a view of perceived needs and wants. In the policy field, public opinion is important in establishing priorities.

Bowman, Lewis and G.R. Boynton. Political behaviour and public opinion: comparative analyses. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974.

A reader on public opinion and politics that focuses upon cross-national and cross-cultural analysis of public attitudes and behaviour. The book is divided into three sections: (1) a delineation of the conceptual dimension of the content of political culture, public acceptance of the political system, and, citizen expectations of authorities and attitudes regarding the scope of government; (2) a discussion of the political participation in several countries and the factors for the variations; (3) factors that affect voting choice.

Bull, R. "Social accounts, social indicators and development planning". Dev Chan 9(4) (1973): 613-630.

Increased attention should be paid by governments to social indicators, as opposed to economic indicators, in the allocation of resource. Author proposed a policy model.

Cantril, Hadley. The human dimension: experiences in policy research. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1967.

Anecdotal discussion by a social scientist in policy research of the need for more policy-relevant research, including public opinion surveys.

Carey, A. "The monitoring and management of public opinion - taking the risk out of democracy". Aust Psych 15(2) (1980): 261- .

The author argues that the monitoring of public opinion by governments is conservative "social engineering", which may result in stability within society, but also the wilting of democracy.

Cerha, J. "The fourth power: pressure of public opinion on decision making". Futures 1(9) (1969): 427-439.

The establishment of a political and social organization to carry out the political ideas accepted by the public is required, especially with respect to long-range political, economic and social planning. That "fourth power", independent of the legislature, executive and judiciary would act through the pressure of an enlightened public opinion on the decision-makers in existing organizations.

Clark, Terry Nichols. "Community social indicators: from analytical model to political application". Urban Affrs Q 9(1) (1973): 3-36.

A discussion of the criteria for the selection of politically applicable social indicators for communities in relation to policy impact and policy output.

Crotty, William J. Public opinion and policy: a reader. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1970.

A reader designed to selectively present articles that focus on the political implications of the opinion process and to examine the content of opinion, the agencies that influence opinion formation, the distribution opinions among populations, the linkages between mass and elite as they affect political systems and the functions that opinions serve for the individual and the system. The editor concludes that "an understanding of opinions...is fundamental for an appreciation of the operation of government."

Davison, W. Phillips. "Public opinion research as communication". Pub Opin Q 36(3) (1972): 311-322.

Public opinion research contributes to the smooth operation of the communication system that hold nations together. Especially important is the communications channel between the citizenry and decision-makers in government.

Dyer, R.F. "Enhancing the role of marketing research in public policy decision making". J Mark 4(1) (1976): 63-67.

The author discusses the mothods available to the market researcher to make the policy-maker aware of his research.

Dzhatarl, T.M. "Study of public opinion, a necessary condition for the adoption of correct decisions". Sov Law Govt 17(3) (1978): 9-21.

A description of public opinion on social issues is measured in the Soviet Union and the rationale for its use in the policy process, both at the local and national level.

Edwards III, George C. and Ira Sharkansky. The policy predicament, making and implementing public policy. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company, 1976.

A skeptical examination of two methods for policy making - by public opinion or by rational decision-making in context of the economic and political constraints on policy-makers. The author argues that the complexities of the problems faced by the policy-makers and the procedural complications that hinder any simple and successful attack on the world's problems prevent either method from working.

Field, M.D. "Polls and public policy". J Adver R 19(9) (1979): 11 - 17.

The author argues that for a successful and responsive government the maintenance of multiple channels for the flow of information between the public and the policy-maker is required. Public opinion surveys provide one such channel, if the information is not abused or misused. The author recommends the establishment of a professional research critic.

Gallup, George H. and Saul Forbes Rae. The pride of democracy: the public opinion poll and how it works. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1940.

The authors argue that public opinion polls are essential to the proper working of a democratic state. They trace the development of polling techniques.

Goldberg, M.A. "Environmental decision-making - social indicator simulation and public choice". Ann Reg Sci 8(3) (1973): 12-23.

An analysis of social decisions as a synthesis of individual values and decisions. Environmental decisions are normative in nature that can be made on the basis of social indicators on the quality of life.

Goodin, Robert and Ilmar Waldner. "Thinking big, thinking small, and not thinking at all". Pub Pol 27(1) (1979): 1-24.

Refutation of the incrementalist's argument that by "thinking small" and constantly reacting to feedback, they can "muddle through" without recourse to a theoretical understanding of the system. Societal feedback on a public policy, arrived at by incrementalism, requires a theoritical base to determine the relevancy of the feedback.

Groves, Daniel L. and Aawey Kahalas. "Public opinion sampling as an element in resource allocation decision: a case study of a technique for reconsidering scientific data and citizen desires". Am J Econ Sociol 36 (1977): 367-380.

A study of the tension between scientific management of natural resources by government agencies and its responsiveness to public demands and desires with a view to developing practical guidelines to resolve the problem.

Guttman, Louis. "Social problem indicators". Ann Am Ac 393 (1971): 40-46.

Progress report on the development of a theory for and research on social problem indicators and a framework for this in policy formation.

Hennessey, Bernard C. Public opinion (Second edition). Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co. Inc., 1970

A conceptual study of the opinion-policy process and a practical study to facilitate student field work. Topics examined include factors used in defining public opinion; its use by politicians in a democratic state, in theory and practice; how public opinion is measured, in particular political polling; opinion formation and the influences upon it; the communciation of public opinion and opinion change and policy change. The author argues that the science of government is the science of probabilities that a policy proposal or program is acceptable to public opinion.

Henriot, P.J. "Political questions about social indicators". West Polit Q 23 (2) (1970): 235-255.

A discussion of the political question which should be asked about social indicators and its movement. The author suggests a framework within which to study future directions. Questions examined include - is the root of contemporary social problems a lack of information

or a conflict of interest? What are the consequences of the political orientations of the proponents of social indicators? Can there be value-neutrality in the choice of questions to be asked on developing a social indicators system? What are the dangers to privacy in a social indicators system?

Hessler, Richard M. and Michael J. Walters. "Consumer research: implications for methodology, social policy and the role of the sociologist". Sociol Q 17(1) (1976): 74-89.

The authors argue that consumer evaluation is an effective way to link sociological research with public policy formulation.

Hodder-Williams, Richard. Public opinion polls and British politics. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970.

An introductory study of the measurement of public opinion and the extent to which statistics genuinely reflect the attitudes and beliefs of the general public. The emphasis is on the practical use made of those statistics and their impact upon the political system.

Inglehart, H. "Public opinion and regional integration". Int Org 24(4) (1976): 764-795.

A discussion of the extent to which public preferences constitute an effective influence on a given set of national decision makers, encouraging them to make decisions which increase (or diminish) regional integration. The author examines the nature of elite-mass linkages and attempts to specify the conditions under which the public opinion is likely to play a relatively unimportant or insignificant role.

Key, Jr. V.O. Public opinion and American democracy. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1964.

Classic conceptual work on public opinion and its linkage with the political system and decisions in policy. The author places knowledge about public opinion into its political context so as to determine what impact public opinion has upon the government. The emphasis is upon the political system and its use of public opinion as a channel between the politicians and the public.

Klein, R. "Case for elitism - public opinion and public policy". Polit Q 45(4) (1974): 400-417.

An examination of the relation between public opinion polls and social welfare policy decisions in post-war Britain. The author warns against excessive use of public opinion polls. Policymakers should not use the opinions of individuals on, say, national issues,

when their experiences are only at the local level. The author argues that contrary to first impressions "populism could be an effective ally of the right wing radicalism: this would exploit public opinion on such issues as immigration and hanging and flogging."

Knox, P.L. "Social well-being and North Sea oil - applied subjective social indicators". Reg Stud 10(4) (1976).

Attitudinal surveys and measures of satisfaction should complement conventional social indicators, especially in circumstances where the sensitivity of conventional data is open to doubt.

Lehman, Robert G. American institutions, public opinion and public policy. Hinsdale, Illinois: The Dryden Press, 1976.

A summary of literature on the political involvement of individuals with the institutions of government. Part one examines the methodology used in assessing public opinion with a view to engender skepticism. Part two studies public opinion of various political institutions such as the United States Congress.

Lippman, Walter. The phantom public. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1925.

A classic monograph on public opinion as an obstacle to arbitrary decisions and behaviour.

Little, D.L. "Social indicators and public policy - some unanswered questions". Futures 7(1) (1973): 41-51.

The utility of social indicators can only be determined by asking questions such as - will the population accept the system that identifies skeletons in the closets? It is essential to know what is being measured, how the policy-maker handles the data and the compatibility of social indicators with existing cultural and political norms.

Luttberg, Norman R. Public opinion and public policy: models of political linkage. Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1974.

The author's thesis is that the most important issue in democracy is political linkage or the interrelation between leaders and the led in making public policy. The focus is on the politician and his response to public opinion. The linkage is examined in six different models - rational-activist; political parties; pressure group; representation in a pluralist democracy; consensus; and role-playing.

Lynn, Lawrence E. The state and human services: organisational change in a political context Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1980.

A study of organizational change in the delivery of social policy to meet the needs of the population. Lynn focuses upon the decision-making process to arrive at new organizational structures and the administration of human service agencies in a political environment. The author argues that the process must be responsive to the political environment.

Moslove, A.M. "Indicators and policy formation". Can Pud Adm 18(3) (1975): 474-485.

A discussion of social indicator research, criterian for policy-useful indicators and the employment of indicators for public-sector management.

Mickiewicz, Ellen. "Policy application of public opinion research in the Soviet Union". Pub Opin Q 30(4) (1972-73): 566-578.

A description of post-1964 developments in public opinion research in the Soviet Union with an emphasis upon the policy applications of the research by the mass media and Party sociologists in making policy recommendations. Public opinion research is a significant and officially sanctioned role for public participation in decision-making.

Monroe, A.D. "Public opinion as a factor in public policy formation". Policy St J 6(4) (1977): 542-548.

The author suggests greater study into the relation between constituency preferences and perceptions of legislators.

Nimmo, Daniel D. Political communication and public opinion in America. Santa Monica, California: Goodyear Publishing Co., 1978.

A review and integration of the diverse literature on public opinion on the following topics: nature of public opinion, distribution of opinion, political socialisation, political participation, voting, and the opinion-policy relation. The text adopts the theoretical perspective that political communication is the relationship between the beliefs, values and proposals of private individuals (public opinion) and the policy choices public officials make and is essential to democratic politics.

Obler, Jeffrey. "The odd compartmentalization: public opinion, aggregate data and policy analysis". Pol St J 7(3) (1979): 524-540.

Aggregate date analysis alone makes assumptions about the attitudes of groups in society that may not be accurate. Direct evidence about public attitudes toward policy is necessary to supplement the aggregate data analysis.

Pitrou, A. "Du bon usage des enqûetes d'opinion". Reu fran soc 12(2) (1970): 211-217.

A discussion of the limits on the use of public opinion inquiries. The author concludes that public opinion should not be a decisive factor in policy making.

Plett, Jennifer. "Survey data and social policy". Br J Sociol 23(1) (1972): 77-92.

A systematic discussion of an overlooked aspect of survey data - the appropriate relation between survey data and policy recommendation. Three phases of the policy formation process are examined - existing state of affairs; desired future state of affairs; mechanisms by which the latter is attained.

Raymond, R.S. "Social indicators and business decisions". MSU Bus. 19(4) (1971): 42-46.

The author argues that a socially responsible business firm will use social indicators in establishing business policies.

Safarov, R.A. "Government bodies: recourse to public opinion: Sov Law Govt 17(2) (1979): 3-18.

A discussion of the benefits and dangers in a recourse by government bodies to public opinion for advice and support, from a legal perspective.

Scism, Thomas. "Public opinion and public policy decisions in small cities". Soc Sci Q 52(1) (1971): 204-210.

A study of the policy-opinion linkage in local governments in a southern United States city. A model is examined that incorporates different role of public opinion in routine decisions as opposed to controversial decisions.

Shaw, Ian. "Consumer opinion and social policy: a research review". J Soc Pol 5(1) (1976): 19-32.

A discussion of the difficulties in using the opinion of the consumer about social services in the formulation of social policies. Issues examined include the discerning of a consumer opinion, limitations on its use, and the dangers of poor methodology.

Stairs, Denis. "Public opinion and external affairs: reflections on the domestication of Canadian foreign policy". Int J 33(1) (1977-78): 128-149.

A conceptual discussion of public opinions' influence upon policy-makers in setting agendas and parameters, determine policy choice and its administration, within context of Canada's foreign policy. The author examines the political importance of public opinion, and the "constituency" aspect of public opinion.

Stankey, George, John C. Hendee and Roger N. Clark. "Applied social research can improve public participation in resource decision-making". Rural Soc 40(1) (1975): 67-74.

An identification of several questions for social research that might yield new knowledge about public participation in decision making within existing management structures.

Tull, Donald S and Gerald S. Albaum. Survey research, a decisional approach. New York: Intext Educational Publishers, 1973.

A methodological study of survey research for user and doer of survey research. The nature and role of survey research in decision-making, methods of inquiry, survey design and its errors and effects upon design are also discussed.

Wilkie, William L. and David M. Gardiner. "The role of marketing research in public policy decision-making". J Mark 38(1) (1974): 38-47.

The authors develop a method to provide policy-makers with relevant market research on competitive policy, using the Federal Trade Commission as an example.

_____. Soziale datum und politische planung, socialindikatoren forschung in der BRD und den USA. Frankfurt, Germany: Campus Verlay, 1975.

A collection of eight essays in English and German on the use of social indicators in policy-making and their limitations. The major role for social indicators is as a social report which identifies social problems.

4) PUBLIC OPINION & SOCIAL POLICY

Conceptual

Coppock, R. "Decision-making when public opinion matters". Policy Sciences 8(2) (1977): 135-146.

A mathematical model that takes into account potential reversals of a policy decision due to a lack of public support is examined.

Coughlin, Richard M. Ideology, public opinion, welfare policy: attitudes toward taking and spending in industrialized societies. Berkeley, California: University of California Institute of International Studies, 1980.

An exploration of the relationship between social policy and mass ideology in eight nations, in North America and Europe. The main questions addressed are: to what extent do mass attitudes towards key aspects of modern social policy converge or diverge across a sample of wealthy nation? In what ways are these attitudes related to attributes of social structure? The author discusses the use and importance of public opinion research and the problems in measuring mass attitudes.

Ferriss, A.L. "National approaches to developing social indicators". Soc Ind 2(1) (1975): 91-92.

A review of ten national publications of social indicators. The author concludes that all ten are primarily measures of welfare that reflect public policy and social concerns.

Hansen, Peter et al. "The structure of the debate in the Danish EC campaigns: a study of an opinion-policy relationship". J Common Market Stud 15 (1976): 93-129.

A review of the opinion - policy maker nexus and a study of this relationship with respect to the EC campaign in Denmark.

Johnston, Robert. "Review of a new compendia of social statistics and social indicators in the Western countries". Soc Sci Info/Info sci sociale 15 (2-3) (1976): 349-370.

A discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the social statistics and social indicators compendia published by governments in Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Norway.

Leidman, David. "Social indicators and social reporting". Ann Am Ac 435 (1978): 1-29.

A review of the evolution of social indicators and social reporting, culminating in the publication of Social Indicators, 1976.

Lufburro, N.S. "Social indicators on selected Federal social statistics program". R Q Ref Ser 16(4) (1977): 301-306.

A brief discussion of the U.S. National Crime Survey in context of the social indicators movement.

Michalos, Alex C. North American social report, a comparative study of the quality of life in Canada and the U.S.A. from 1964 to 1974. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: D. Reidel Publishing Co., 1980.

Five volumes covering many aspects of the quality of life and its measurement. Volume one includes a discussion of "the foundation of social reporting".

Nagel, Stuart S. (editor). Political studies and the social sciences. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1975.

The role of different social sciences in the study of public policies.

Petersen, J.L. "U.S. social indicators reports in critical perspective". Int Soc Sci 31(3) (1980): 529-538.

Discussion of the development of social indicators and the social reporting program in the United States.

Philip, E.C. et al. American social attitudes data source book, 1947 - 78. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1980.

A reference book on trends in social and economic attitudes and situations of the American population.

Reinke, Konrad B. and Betty Reinke. "Public involvement in resource decisions: a National Forest seeks public input for recreation development". J of Forestry 71 (1973): 656-658.

Brief description of the process used to inform and involve the public in decisions taken by the Cleveland National Forest, California, administrators.

Schultz, H[illegible] "Social indicators on policy planning - applying the public [illegible]arketing model in Yuba City, California". Soc Ind 7(1) (1979): 193-200.

Empirical application of the use of a public marketing model as a device to order socio-economic needs for planning and policy-making in any government.

Verba, Sidney and Richard Brady. "Participation policy, preferences and the war on Viet Nam", Pub Opin Q 34(3) (1970): 325-332.

The article considers the kinds of "messages" carried to political leaders with respect to the Viet Nam War, by poll results, the mails, and demonstrations.

Weber, Ronald E. and William R. Shaffer. "Public opinion and American state policy making". Mid West J Pol Sci 16(4) (1972): 683-699.

A study of the impact of public opinion on policy-making using simulation methodology and strength of interest group membership.

5) PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Conceptual

Albrecht, Stan L. and Miles Creen. "Attitudes toward the police and the larger attitude complex: implication for police-community relations". Criminology 15(1) (1977): 67-84.

Author argues that most police-community relations programs are hindered by the failure to recognise that public attitudes toward the police do not exist in isolation but are a part of a broader complex of attitudes toward the system of legal justice.

Beut, Alan Edward and Ralph A. Russum. Police, criminal justice and community. New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1976.

A test of the theory of the community's relations with the police and the criminal justice system, with some discussion of public attitudes.

Boydell, C.L. and C.F. Grindstaff. "Public opinion toward legal sanctions for crimes of violence". J Crim Law 65(1) (1974): 113-116.

The authors argue that an understanding of the "public sentiment" in the area of legal sanctions is important. In a democratic society, the criminal law "should in some way mirror the attitudes of the general populace". Report provides data on public attitudes of residents of London, Ontario concerning appropriate penalties for persons convicted of violent crimes.

Doleschale, E. "Public opinion and correctional reform". Crime Delinq Lit 2(4) (1970): 456-476.

A review of surveys of public attitudes towards criminal law and correctional practice. The paper examines the results, explores the possibilities of influencing public attitudes and identifies the factors that may reduce resistance within the public to needed correctional reform. Authors conclude that criminological research is shifting from the concept of a "fight against criminality" and a search for "causes of crime" toward the study of the system of control, including public attitudes.

Duffee, David and R. Richard Ritti. "Correctional policy and public opinion". Criminology 14(4) (1977): 449-460.

An examination of the public values of the community with respect to several correctional policy options. Two normative clusters - retributative and rehabilitative - are demonstrated to exist.

Erickson, M.L. and J.P. Gibbs. "On the perceived severity of legal penalties". J Crim Law 70(1) (1979): 102-116.

A study of the public perceptions of the severity of various kinds of legal reactions to crimes and delinquencies in four Arizona cities. Author argues that public perceptions are a central consideration in empirically assessing any theory about punishment and crime.

Hindelang, M.J. "Public opinion regarding crime, criminal justice and related topics". J Res Crim Delinq 11(2) (1974): 101-116.

An exploration of the nature, scope and sources of public opinion data concerning topics of importance to criminal justice.

Klyman, F.I. and J. Kruckenberg. "A methodology for assessing citizen perception of police". J Crim Justice 2(3) (1974): 219-233.

A report on a study of citizen perceptions of police in Wichita, Kansas, with comments on how to adapt the methodology to other communities. The authors argue that this data is necessary to optimise the setting of goals for police-community relations programs.

Land, K.C. and Marcus Felson. "A general frame-work for the building of dynamic macro-social indicator models: including an analysis of changes in crime rates and police expenditure". Am J Sociol 82(3) (1976): 565-604.

The authors use crime rates to illustrate analysis of social change based upon time series of indices of social conditions.

LeBlanc, N. "La réaction sociale à la delinquance juvénile". Acta Criminologica 4(1) (1971): 113-191.

The purpose of the report is "to define the process of social reaction to juvenile delinquency" and the criteria used by agencies of social control in deciding what factors "brand" an adolescent a delinquent. Data was gathered in Montreal. The author concludes that the criteria for decision making are socio-economic but more often relate to the delinquent's personal history and the nature of the offence.

Minti, Lorna A. "Social indicators, prices and politics: case of planning and evaluation data in Texas state government". Texas Bus R 48 (1974): 132-136.

Author notes that social indicators, such as crime rates, can result in political pressures to correct publicly-perceived problems in social programs.

Newman, Graeme and Carol Trilling. "Public perceptions of criminal behavior: a review of the literature". Crim Jus Beh 2(3) (1975): 217-236.

A review of the literature on public perception of criminal behaviour with the focus on four aspects of "Deviance Perception" - opinion, intensity of reaction, social definition, and societal reaction. The authors summarise the main trends in the literature and comment on their significance for future research and correctional policy.

Pepitone, Albert. "Social psychological perspectives on crime and punishment". J Soc Issues 31(4) (1975): 197-216.

An analysis of "the psychological basis of the legal system", i.e. attitudes toward crime and punishment, analysis of the psychological and cultural processes underlying them.

Sarat, A. "Studying American legal culture: an assessment of survey evidence". Law Soc Rev 11(3) (1977): 427-488.

The author argues that the complex of public attitudes toward major American legal institutions and values is democratic, i.e. equal treatment.

Smith, David Lewis and C. McCurdy Lipsky. "Public opinion and penal policy". Criminology 14(1) (1976): 113-124.

A discussion of the issue of "who should run the penal system". The evidence used by the authors suggest that the public is not as punishment-oriented as penal administrators expect.

Smith, P.E. and R.O. Hawkins. "Victimization, types of citizen - police contacts and attitudes toward the police". Law Soc Rev 8(1) (1973): 135-152.

An examination of the reasons for negative attitudes towards the police in the United States, on the part of some citizens, and the implications for community-police relations policies.

Walker, D. "Citizen contact and legal system support". Soc Sci Q 98(1) (1977): 3-14.

A study of the United States Supreme Court, state court, state correctional institutions and the police to determine if the level of public support for political institutions is related to policy outputs and outcomes.

White, M.F. and B.A. Menke. "A critical analysis of surveys on public opinion toward police agencies". J Pol Sci Adm 6(2) (1978): 209-218.

A review and an analysis of the usefulness of the large-scale survey and studies ulitising survey methodology in assessing the attitude of the public towards criminal justice problems for policy concerns. Two major criticisms are made - that public opinions, attitudes, and feelings toward criminal justice are not easily assessed; and policy implications are not straight forward and obvious. The authors conclude that the vast majority of the empirical literature assessing the mood of the public toward criminal justice agencies is not useful for informing police decisions".

(b) Empirical

Aromaa, Kauko. "Victimisation to violence: a Gallup survey". Int J Crim Pen 2(4) (1974): 333-340.

A report on the use of "victimisation surveys" to determine a new series of crime statistics in Finland.

Banks, C. "Public attitude to the criminal and penal system". Br J Crim 15(3) (1975): 228-240.

A report on the investigation into public attitudes towards crime and the penal system, prepared for the British Royal Commission on the Penal System of 1966.

Becker, H. K. "Policeman or teacher". Police Chief 39 (10) (1972): 54-55, 284-285.

Results of a study into the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's "Student and the law" Program in 1971, to alter the attitude of students toward the law and police.

Bell, D.J. "Police and public opinion". J Police Sci Adm 7(2) (1979): 196-205.

A study of public opinion in Mahoning County, Ohio, towards the police to determine the validity of the assumption used by police administrators that citizens in the community hold the police organisation and its personnel in high regard. The author concludes, that this information is important for the police in fulfilling their obligations to the community.

Beran, Nancy and Harry E. Allen. "Criminal victimisation in smalltown U.S.A." Int J Crim Pen 2(4) (1974): 391-397.

Authors use "victimization surveys" to determine the "unreported crime rate" in Lincoln, U.S.A."

Bibey, Reginald. "Crime and punishment: a national reader". Soc Ind 9 (1) (1981): 1-13.

Results of a recent Canadian national survey (Project Canada) into the perception of the public to the seriousness of crime, response to crime in the areas of pornography, marijuana and abortion. Discussion of the implications of the results.

Block, Richard L. "Fear of crime and fear of the police". Social Problems 19(1) (1971): 91-101.

A study of the relationship of the fear of crime, the fear of the police, support for the police, and support for civil liberties, based on a nation-wide random sample survey in the United States.

Blumenthal, Monica D. et al. Justifying violence: attitudes of American men. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1972.

Empirical study and analysis of American men and their attitude toward violence.

Blumenthal, Monica D. and Frank M. Andrews. Resentment and suspicion. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1970.

The paper "focuses upon an index measuring resentment and suspicion as an indicant of attitudes towards violence based on the linkage between these and threatened feelings".

Blumenthal, Monica D. and Frank M. Andrews. Values: retributive justice, self-defense, kindness. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Institute for Social Research. 1970.

The paper identifies the three main problems, with defining values as attitudes that include effective, cognitive, and motivational intents in relation to some object or target, especially when the character of "oughtness" is involved. The first problem concerns the type value, the second, adherence and the third, the plan of the value in the individual's hierarchy of value.

Boydell, C.L. and C.F. Grindstaff. "Public attitudes, toward legal sanctions, for drug and abortion offenders". Can J Crim Corr 13(3) (1971): 209-232.

The authors argue that "only when public attitudes are known and taken into account can the democratic process work to its fullest potential". Specifically, the authors propose that activities should not be made subject to criminal sanctions where social sanctions are adequate to inhibit a socially-damaging activity.

Brieger, Stephen G. "A profile of the police problems: a study of the relationship between the patrolman's self-attitudes and his perceived public attitudes". Ph.D., Dissertation, The Florida State University, 1971.

An identification of the extent and implications of the differences between the patrolman's self-attitudes and his perception of public attitude towards his role in the maintenance and enforcement of law.

Britton, Y. and A. Normandeau. "Les attitudes du public canadièn envers la politique criminelle". Crime Justice 5(2) (1977): 131-134.

Description of the methodology to be used in a long term research project to explain public attitudes towards social policies in the criminal justice field.

Carter, Ronald L. and Kim Q. Hill. "Criminals' and noncriminals' perceptions of urban crime". Criminology 16(3) (1975): 353-371.

An exploration of the differences in the criminals and noncriminals' perceptions of crime on an urban milieu.

Carti, G.E. "Changes in public attitudes toward the police: a comparison of 1931 and 1971 surveys". J Pol Sci Adm 1(2) (1973): 182-200.

A report on two studies, in 1938 and 1971, concerning public attitudes towards police, with a veiw to determine what the public expects from their police department.

Cohen, Alvin W. and Emilio C. Viano. Police - Community relations: images, roles, realities. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1976.

A casebook on police-community relations with some discussion of public attitudes toward police.

Cook, R.B. "Public opinion and federal judicial policy". Am J Pol Sci 21(3) (1976): 567-600

Empirical study of the non-coercive linkage between judges and their constituencies.

Coutis, M. Attitudes to crime and police in Toronto: a report on some survey findings. Toronto: University of Toronto Centre of Criminology, 1970.

A report on a study of the public attitudes of Toronto residents towards and perceptions of crime and police.

Dukes, Richard L. and Christine L. Mattlers. "Predicting rape victim reportage". Social Soc Res 62(1) (1977): 63-84.

A study of rape victims and their willingness to report the crime. The authors conclude that the perception of police reactions is decisive.

Ellison, Katherine W. "The 'just world' in the 'real world': attributions about crime as a function of group membership, victim precipitation and injury". Ph.D., Disseration, City University of New York, 1976.

A comparison of student and nonstudent attitudes toward attribution of fault in crimes.

Epstein, Joyce Shapiro. Neighbourhood police team experiment. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, 1976.

An evaluation of public attitudes and the attitudes of police to the neighbourhood police team experiment in Winnipeg in 1976.

Erskine, Hazel. "The polls: gun control". Pub Opin Q 36(3) (1972): 455-469.

Poll results.

Erskine, Hazel. "The polls: fears of violence and crime". Pub Opin Q 38(1) (1974): 131-145.

Poll results.

Farnen, J.R., R. F. German and D.B. German. "The jurisprudence of youth and adult: some research findings". Youth 4(4) (1973): 443-482.

A report on research into "legal socialization" in the United States, i.e. orientation and attitudes towards legal institutions.

Fattah, E.A. The Canadian public and the death penalty: a study of a social attitude. Burnaby, B.C.: Simon Fraser University, 1976.

A report on a study of the "social attitude" of Canadians towards the death penalty, and its evolution, using socio-demographic, socio-economic, and socio-political variables. The author concludes that "public opinion is not an adequate basis for policies of social control".

Feild, H.S. "Attitudes toward rape: a comparative analysis of police, rapists, crisis counsellors and citizens". J Person Soc Psych 36(2) (1978): 156-179.

A study of the attitudes of four groups of people toward rape and a discussion of the causes of the differences in attitudes and the implications of those differences.

Galliher, John. "Attitudes of Missouri citizens toward the state prisons". Criminology 8( ) (1970): 239-250.

A study of the attitudes of Missouri citizens toward the state prisons. The author argues for "tours" of the institutions to provide the public with an alternate source of information to movies and television.

Garofalo, James. Public opinion about crime, the attitudes of victims and nonvictims in selected cities. Albany, New York: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1977.

A report of a study of the perceptions of crime trends, fear of crime, attitudes about crime, and evaluation of local police on thirteen American cities.

Gibbons, D.G., J.F. Jones and P.G. Garahedien. "Gauging public opinion about the crime problem". Crime Delinq 18(2) (1972): 134-146.

A review of studies in the United States concerned with citizens' views of the crime problem, forms of crime, and actions which should be taken against law breakers.

Grindstaff, F. " Public attitudes and court dispositions: a comparative analysis". Sociol Soc Res 58(4) (1974): 419-426.

A comparison of public attitudes on sanctions for criminal offences with court sentences in London, Ontario. The findings support the interest group rather than value consensus perspectives on the relationship between law and society. A discussion of the limitations of survey results and the danger in cross-jurisdictional comparisons.

Groupe de recherche sur les attitudes envers la criminalté - L'image du system pénal. Montreal: Université de Montréal Centre international de criminologie comparée, 1976.

A review of the literature on and an empirical study of the images of the criminal justice system held by the public. Topics include "les attitudes fundamentals", "attitudes envers des normes", "attitudes envers le mode d'opera du SJC", "structuration des types d'attitudes", "images systemiques".

Groupe de recherche sur les attitudes envers la criminalté. Les attitudes du public canadien envers la politique criminelle. Montreal: Université de Montréal Centre international du criminologié comparée, 1976.

An extensive study into and review of the literature on the public opinion of Canadians with respect to crime, the police and the judical and penal systems. Discussions include the role of public opinion poll, in the policy process, their uses and limitations. The report is divided into three parts:

i)
le public et le crime
ii)
le public et la police
iii)
le public et les mesures penales.

Hadar, L. and J.R. Snortum. "The eye of the beholder, differential perception of police by the police and the public". Crim J Behav 2(1) (1975): 37-54.

A study of the differences in the perceptions of standards for police conduct between the police and various groups within the public of Los Angeles.

Hartnagel T.F. "The perception and fear of crime: implications for neighbourhood cohesion, social activity, and community affect". Soc Forces 58(1) (1979): 176-193.

An examination of the relationship between the perception and fear of crime on the one hand and neighbourhood cohesion, social activities and affect on the community on the other hand, using survey data for western Canadian cities.

Henshel, Richard L. and Robert A. Silverman (editors). Peception in Criminology. New York: Columbia University Press, 1975.

An anthology of thirty articles on three topics, of which two "perceptions in criminal law and justice", and "labeling-secondary criminogenic perceptions" are relevant. Articles include Richard Quinney's "Public conception of crime", "Jennie McIntyre's "Public attitudes towards crime and law enforcement", and J.L. Simmons' "Public stereotypes of deviants".

Hindelang, Michael J. Public opinion regarding crime, criminal justice and related topics. Albany, New York: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1975.

Empirical study of public opinion on criminal justice and related topics.

Holdaway, S. (editor). The British police. London: The British Council, 1979.

Some discussion of the public image of the British police.

Jacobs, J.N. "Pupil attitude toward police". Police Chief 38(10) (1971): 36-37, 40-41.

Results of a survey of pupil attitude toward police in Cincinnati.

Janeksela, G.M. and R.M. Derning. "Attitudes toward the police: a citizen survey". Police Chief. 45(12) (1979): 74-76.

Results of an inquiry into the nature and quality of citizen contact with police, the basis and quality of citizen opinions and attitudes toward police, in an American midwest city.

Jayewardene, C.H.S. and A. Singh. "Public opinion polls on the death penalty". Psych Reports 44(3 part 2) (1979): 1191-1195.

An analysis of public opinion survey results on the death penalty held by two groups of individuals, - those who formulate their opinions haphazardly and rationally "These findings draw attention to utilization of public opinion polls in formulating public policy".

Kahn, R.L. "Violent man: who buys bloodshed and why". Pysch Today (1972): 47-48, 82-87.

Attitudes about violence should be used as a social indicator of the quality of life and should be a tool in social policy making.

Keenan, A. and Valerie Clarkson. "Machiavellianism and attitudes toward the police". J Occup Psych 50(1) (1977): 15-22.

A report on student attitudes towards police in Britain and a discussion of the importance of differential perceptions of police with respect to the occupational role of the policeman.

Koenig, Daniel J. British Columbian's attitudes and experiences relevant to police, law and crime. Victoria, British Columbia: Daniel J. Koenig, 1974.

A report of a study of the contact and attitude, of British Columbians toward law enforcement agencies.

Lamont, J.M.H. "Public opinion polls and survey evidence on obscenity cases," Crim L Q 15(2) (1973): 135-139.

A study of the use of public opinion polls and surveys in obscenity cases in Canadian courts. The author argues for their continued and expanded use.

Leblanc, M. and T.H. N'Guyen. "Réactions sociale à la déviance: une étude exploratoire". Acta Criminologica. 7 (1974): 107-132.

An exploratory study of the "réactions sociale" of Montrealers, towards various types of "déviance sociale". The authors isolated the deviant behaviour from its situational elements so as to study the fluctuations of reactions according to the nature of the deviance and the category of those reacting to the deviance. The reactions were "surprisingly general".

Levy, R. and R. Zauberman. "Les attitudes à l'égard de la justice criminelle et la perception de la délinquance". Can J Crim 20(1) (1978): 54-72.

An examination of in-depth interviews with individuals on the thoughts about the penal systems, delinquents and the role of penalties.

Lewis, E.B. and T.T. Sullivan. "Combating crime and citizen attitudes: a study of the corresponding reality". J Crim Justice 7(1) (1979): 71-79.

A study of the (non) effectiveness of street lighting in ghetto environments to prevent crime. The author concludes "that it would be advisable for governments to address citizen attitudes before undertaking crime prevention projects".

Louis Harris and Associates. The public looks at crime and corrections. Washington, D.C.: Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, 1968.

A report of a survey of the attitude of the public toward crime and corrections, and law enforcement agencies.

Love, H.D. "Attitudes and knowledge of the public concerning drug abuse". Police 15(3) (1971): 39-40.

A survey of the knowledge and attitudes of people toward drug abuse amongst different age groups in Arkansas.

Lufburro, N.S. "Social indicators on selected federal social statistics program". R Q Ref Ser 16(4) (1976): 301-306.

A brief discussion of the United States Natioanl Crime Survey program in context of the social indicators movement.

Mathias, W.J. "Perceptions of crime by Model Neighbourhood residents in Atlanta, Georgia". Police 15(6) (1971): 60-65.

Results of a survey on perception of crime in Atlanta, Georgia.

McCormick, Albert E. "Rule enforcement and moral indignation: some observations on the effects of criminal antitrust convictions upon societal reaction processes". Soc Prob 25(1) (1977): 30-39.

The author's thesis is that "the failure of enforcement agencies in antitrust law to create continuously identifiable body of criminal violators symbolizing and reinforcing reaction has helped to neutralize the public's indignation which has permitted the redefinition and legitimization of this behavior".

Meunier, C. Analyse de l'opinion publique. Etude des mémoires des Commissions Royales d'Enquête. Université de Montréal Centre international de criminologie comparée, 1973.

A study of public opinion in Canada towards criminal and civil justice and social injustice conducted for the Law Reform Commission. Author argues that as laws should correspond to contemporary mores of a society, public opinion should be taken into account in law-making. The author uses the reports of several Royal Commissions of Inquiry held in Canada between 1962 and 1972 to determine the public, opinion on the various stages in the criminal justice process.

Mylonas, Anastassias Demosthes, et al. Comparative studies of attitudes toward law and law enforcement agencies in English-speaking and French-speaking Canada Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1968.

A report in a world-wide study "to discover whether various groups of adult offenders and ...non-offenders vary in their attitudes toward the law and law enforcement agencies".

Nedd, Albert N. "Managerial attitudes toward hiring ex-convicts". J Psych 85(2) (1973): 305-311.

Empirical study of the attitudes of managers towards hiring ex-convicts.

Normandeau, A. Crime, justice and society. Criminal Justice, Volume 3. "Les québeçois look at crime and convictions - a public opinion survey in Metropolitan Montreal", Quebec: Commission d' enquête sur l'administration de la justice en matière criminelle et pénale du Québec, 1968.

An extensive study of the attitudes of the residents of Quebec toward crime and the correctional system.

O'Brien, J.T. "Public attitudes toward the police". J Pol Sci Adm 6(3) (1978): 303-310.

An analysis of the attitude of the public toward the police and recommendations on how to alter those attitudes.

Outerbridge, W.L. Public perceptions and penal reality: some issues of prison and parole. Toronto: University of Toronto Faculty of Social Work, 1974.

A discussion of the public perception of convicted offenders, penal reform and an explanation for the difference between the perceptions and reality.

Platt, Robert M. (editor). Improving the police image (Volume 6 of the Police-Community Relations Series). Kennadale, Texas: The Criminal Justice Press, 1974.

An examination of the methods by which the police can improve their public image.

Portune, Robert. Changing adolescent attitudes toward the police. Cincinnati: The W.H. Anderson Company, 1971.

A study of the attitudes of adolescents toward the police, their measurements and programs to alter the attitudes.

Québec. Commission d' enquête sur l'administration de la justice en matiére criminelle et pénale. La societé face du crime. Québec 1969. 5 Volumes and Appendices.

An extensive analysis of the administration of justice in Quebec, including three studies on the public's opinion with respect to the Quebec Police Commission, the administration of criminal justice, criminal justice agencies, and criminals, (see Normandeau, A. above).

Radet, Louis A. Police and community (2nd edition). Encino, California: Glencoe Press, 1977.

A study of police and community relations, including a discussion of public attitudes toward the police in the United States.

Rankin, J.H. "Changing attitudes toward capital punishment". Soc Forces 58(1) (1979): 194-211.

The author concludes that changes in attitudes toward capital punishment are not based on personality characteristics and personal victimisation but within context of a more general law and order syndrome.

Reed, John P. and Robin S. Reed. "Status, images and consequences: once a criminal always a criminal". Sociol Sci R 57(4) (1973): 460-472.

A report that concludes that the public has general images of the criminal, which has consequences for policy making. Three occupational groups - teachers, farmers and maintenance men - in Kentucky, are studied

Richardson, Richard J. et al. Perspectives on the legal justice system, public attitudes, and criminal victimization. Chapel Hill, North Dakota: Institute for Research in Social Science, 1977.

A report of a study to assist agencies in assessing public attitudes toward policies in effect or under consideration. The study concentrates on North Carolina and its resident's attitudes toward crime and criminal justice agencies.

Robert, P. and C. Faugeron. "L'image de le justice criminelle dans la societé. R droit pen crim (Bruxelles). 53(4) (1973): 665-719.

An extensive study and discussion of the public image of criminal justice as the major cause for the crisis in criminal justice administration.

Scaglion, R. and R.G. Condon. "Determinants of attitudes toward city police".
Criminology 17(4) (1980): 485-494.

Study of a survey of public attitudes toward police in Pittsburg. The authors conclude that personal history is a more significant determinant of general attitudes toward police than were the socio-economic variables examined. The authors argue in favour of community relations programmes.

Schaeffer, R., W.G. Vanderbok and C. Wisnoski. "Television police shows and attitudes toward the police". J Police Sci Adm 7(1) (1979): 104-113.

An examination of the relationship between television viewing as a molder of opinions and attitudes toward the police. The authors conclude that the influence is less than commonly thought.

Schuman, Harold and Stanley Presser. "Attitude measurement and the gun control paradox". Pub Opin Q 41(4) (1977): 427-438.

An attempt to explain the discrepancy between public support for gun registration and legislative inaction in the United States. Three problems in the use of public opinion polls are discussed - wording of the question; intensity of the views held; political power and knowledge distribution over those who hold one view as opposed to another.

Singh, A. "Attitudes of Canadians toward crime and punishment". Can J Crim 21(4) (1971): 403-406.

Results of a public opinion poll on the attitudes of the Canadian public toward crime and punishment. The author notes that the success of correctional rehabilitation programs is determined in part by the attitudes of the community towards crime and the criminal justice system.

Sparks, Richard E. et al. Surveying Victims: a study of the measurement of criminal victimization, perception of crime, and attitudes to criminal justice. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons, 1974.

A study of the sample survey as a tool to measure and explain crime. The authors conclude that this method of research provides valuable information about the public's perception of crime and attitudes to the criminal justice system and "a fuller picture of the incidence, nature and distribution of crime".

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acta Criminologica	Acta Criminologica
Acta Sociologica	Acta Sociologica
Am Beh Sci	American Behavioral Scientist
Am J Econ Sociol	American Journal of Economics and Sociology
Am J Pol Sci	American Journal of Political Science
Am J Sociol	American Journal of Sociology
Am Psych	American Psychologist
Am Sociol	American Sociologist
Ann Reg Sci	Annals of Regional Science
Ann Am Ac	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Armed Forces	Armed Forces and Society
Aust Psych	Australian Psychologist
Br J Sociol	British Journal of Sociology
Br J Crim	British Journal of Criminology
Bureaucrat	Bureaucrat
Can J Crim	Canadian Journal of Criminology
Can J Crim Corr	Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections
Can Psych	Canadian Psychologist
Can Pub Adm	Canadian Public Administration
Com Pol Stud	Comparative Political Studies
Crime Delinq Lit	Crime and Delinquency Literature
Crime Justice	Crime et/and Justice
Crim Jus Beh	Criminal Justice and Behavior
Crim L Q	Criminal Law Quarterly

Criminology	Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal
Dev Chan	Development and Change
Evaluation Studies Rev Ann	Evaluation Studies Review Annual
Futures	Futures
Human Relations	Human Relations
Int J	International Journal
Int J Crim Pen	International Journal of Criminology and Penology
Int Org	International Organization
Int Soc Sci	International Social Science Journal
J Adver R	Journal of Advertising Research
J App Beh	Journal of Applied Behavioral Science
J Beh Ther Exp Psych	Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry
J Crim Justice	Journal of Criminal Justice
J Crim Law	Journal of Criminal Law
J Dev Area	Journal of Developing Areas
J Mark	Journal of Marketing
J Occ Psych	Journal of Occupational Psychology
J Person Soc Psych	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
J Pol Sci Adm	Journal of Police Science and Administration
J Psych	Journal of Psychology
J Res Crim Delinq	Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
J Soc Issues	Journal of Social Issues
J Soc Pol	Journal of Social Policy
Law Soc Rev	Law and Society Review

MSU Bus	MSU Business Topics
New Society	New Society
Police Chief	Police Chief
Police	Police: the Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel
Policy Sciences	Policy Sciences
Policy St J	Policy Studies Journal
Polit Q	Political Quarterly
Psych Reports	Psychological Reports
Psych Today	Psychology Today
Pub Admin Rev	Public Administration Review
Pub Int	Public Interest
Pub Opin Q	Public Opinion Quarterly
Pub Pol	Public Policy
Reg Stud	Regional Studies
Rev fran soc	Revue française de sociologie
RQ Ref Ser	RQ Reference and Adult Services Division
Rural Soc	Rural Sociology
Sat N	Saturday Night
Soc Forces	Social Forces
Soc Ind	Social Indicators Research
Soc Probl	Social Problems
Soc Res	Social Research
Soc Sci Inform	Social Science Information
Soc Sci Q	Social Science Quarterly
Soc Sci Res	Social Science Research

Socio-econ	Socio-economic Planning Sciences
Social Focus	Sociological Focus
Soc Inq	Sociological Inquiry
Sociol Q	Sociological Quarterly
Sociol Soc Res	Sociology and Social Research
Sov Law Govt	Soviet Law and Government
Texas Bus R	Texas Business Review
Urban Affrs Q	Urban Affairs Quarterly
Victimology	Victimology: An International Journal
West Polit Q	Western Political Quarterly
Youth	Youth and Society